

ale, at his Store  
variety of  
roceries, &c.

imported in the  
from Lisbon; Limes,  
ins, preserved Peaches,  
English Wal-

superior quality,  
Country Rum, Ma-

Loaf, Lump and Brown  
Coffee; Teas of dif-

ferent Hams,  
Herrings, (intended for  
a particular attention,) d

Thomas Simms.  
d

DERSON,  
of King and Fairfax

OR SALE,  
of the best quality:

Portuguese Wine in  
Bottles, Jugs, &c.

s, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7,

ots, Jugs, &c.

Notice,  
ber of Alexandria  
in the Orphans' Con-

District of Columbia,  
onal estate of Charles

aid county, deceased;  
against the said dec'd,

bit the same with the  
Subscriber, at or before

January next, they may  
ended from all benefit

this seventeenth day of

Audrey Jamieson,  
er of Chas. Jamieson,  
ebed to the said estate

make immediate pay-  
administrator.

or Sale.

LAND containing  
dred acres, situated in  
country, about 3 miles

General Thompson's  
point of elegance of  
none, and will be sold

S. Alexander,  
Luke,

Alexander, deceased.

or to Let,

whereon the subscriber  
mile from the town of

contains four acres, on  
some dwelling, with p-

second stories, a stable  
other out buildings;

to the premises, an ice  
and water, and a summer

the ground is under good  
part set in clover, and

peach trees thereon,  
subscriber on the pre-

the Diagonal street.

John Duff.

LISHED,  
JOHN GRAY,  
reets,

EDITION OF

BIBLE.

Volumes—Price, well  
bound, Ten Dollars.

This edition is now offered to the public as a  
specimen of American paper and printing, which  
will not suffer by a comparison with any book  
printed in this country.

A GOLD MEDAL was given to  
Robert Carr, the Printer of this Bible, by the  
American Company of Booksellers, as the best  
specimen of Printing exhibited at their annual  
Meeting at New York last June.

July 51.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by Rob. and John Gray,

MEMOIRS  
OF

The LIFE of Dr. DARWIN.

By Anna Seward.

Price in boards, 1 dol. 75 cts.  
Bound in Sheep, 2 — 00  
Calf, gilt, 2 — 50

July 20.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1804.

[No. 1067.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next,  
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

### RUM

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whisky and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and } in boxes,

Mould and dipt Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
&c.—ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,

Duffles, Plains, Kettles, Neg. & Cottons,

Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,

Calinances, Russis, Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicos,

Irish Linens, Silex do.

Oleburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Mulline and Mullin Handkerchiefs,

India Muslins and Table Cloths,

Bandana Handkerchiefs,

Coulou'd Threads, Hats, and sundry other

articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Aug. 17.

### 350 lbs. HERRINGS.

For Sale by the Subscribers—350 lbs. well cured Herring; a quantity of second hand Rigging, four new sails for a Brig; a quantity of Blocks and three Anchors.

30 tierces of Rice,

50 bales Cotton,

1200 lbs. Indigo.

GT BILLS on Philadelphia and New York.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

July 26.

### Wanted to Hire,

A servant Woman: For one well acquainted with Cooking, Washing and House Work generally, liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the Printer.

July 26.

### Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, in the country of Alexandria, district of Columbia, a Mulatto man called NATT COOK, about 6 feet high, between 35 and 40 years of age, long hair which he wears tied, a lock of white hair on the front of his head, a little to the left, a coo-er by trade; he has several scars on his arms and wrists, a scar on his back occasioned by a scald, and several marks from a whip; he is very fond of drink and gambling; he took with him a variety of clothes and some coo-er's tools. He crossed the Potomac at Georgetown a few days since, and will probably make for Baltimore, as he has been very anxious for some time past to go to sea. I will give the above reward for securing said fellow in any jail, so that I get him again, or twenty dollars, with reasonable charges if brought home. GT All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

C. F. Whiting.

July 11.

### JUST PUBLISHED.

By ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,  
King Street,  
AN ELEGANT EDITION OF

### THE HOLY BIBLE.

In four handsome Octavo Volumes—Price, well bound, Ten Dollars.

This edition is now offered to the public as a specimen of American paper and printing, which will not suffer by a comparison with any book printed in this country.

GT A GOLD MEDAL was given to Robert Carr, the Printer of this Bible, by the American Company of Booksellers, as the best specimen of Printing exhibited at their annual Meeting at New York last June.

July 51.

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Calf, gilt, 2 — 50

July 20.

</

## MAYCR'S OFFICE,

August 6, 1804.

SOME of the proprietors of the ground in the square comprehended between St. Asaph, King, Pitt and Cameron streets, having neglected to fill up the same, agreeably to an order of the Common Council passed the 4th day of April last, the Superintendent of Police is hereby required to have that duty performed, at the expence of the Corporation, and afterwards proceed to recover the amount thereof from the defaulters respectively, in the manner prescribed for the recovery of other public claims.

Elisha C. Dick,  
Mayor of Alexandria.

## Public Sale.

On Thursday next, at four o'clock in the afternoon will be sold at the dwelling house of M<sup>s</sup>. PUGH, Fairfax street,

A VARIETY OF Household and Kitchen Furniture, and sundry articles of Groceries.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Aug. 20.

JUST RECEIVED, By the Rachel from Cadiz, and for Sale by the Subscriber,

48 boxes Muscadel and Bloom

RAISINS,

70 Jars of OLIVES—all in fine order.

T. SIMMS.

Aug. 20.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received by the brig Rachel from Cadiz,

FRESH LEMONS

And Muscadel and Bloom RAISINS, by the box or retail,

Very nice, fresh OLIVES by the jar: And from Amsterdam, by the Brother's Return,

REAL HOLLAND GIN, EMPTY GIN CASES.

And GLASS WARE assorted.

On Hand, as usual,

Oranges, Limes, Tamarinds, Nuts, Fruit, Spanish Segars (first quality) by the box or retail, with all kind of GROCERIES.

ALSO,

Fine fat Mackarel and Old Codfish, for family use.

Abel Willis.

Aug. 20.

## ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A stated quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society will be held at Gadby's Hotel, on Tuesday evening the 21st inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By Order of the President.

J. Towers, Sec'y.

August 18.

## C L E R M O N T,

THE place where the Rev. Mr. Davis lately lived, about four miles from Alexandria, will be leased to a good tenant who will keep the place in good repair, and comply with the terms of the lease; to such a tenant I will let the place for fourteen years from January next.

Any person who wishes to become the tenant will call on the subscriber who will shew the place.

This place is handsomely situated, having a good view of Alexandria from the house, and a very large meadow about two hundred yards below, excellent well water and two good springs, with an ice house and every convenience necessary for a gentleman farmer. For terms apply to

B. Dulany.

N. B. The dwelling has twelve rooms in it and two passages.

Shuter's Hill, Aug. 17.

24

## Lands for Sale or Rent.

I will either sell or rent my TWO FARMS in the neighbourhood of Fredericksburg known by the names of Chuban and Clarke. The first containing about eleven hundred acres, on which there is a good MERCHANT MILL, and an excellent FISHERY. The other supposed to be about four hundred acres, one hundred of which are now in corn, and in good order for sowing wheat. They are both in a high state of cultivation. In either event, I will dispose of a part of the Negroes, Stock, and Household Furniture.

Letters directed to me in Alexandria, post paid, will be duly attended to.

William Fitzhugh.

August 10.

24

## FOR SALE,

A very likely NEGRO WOMAN, about 23 years of age, with her male Child one year old. She has been accustomed to all kinds of house work, is a tolerable seamstress, and is well acquainted with the nursing and attending of children. For terms

Apply to the Printer.

Aug. 8.

24

## From the (PHILA.) REGISTER.

No.—I.

THE peculiar form of the American government, frequently gives rise to questions which, in governments differently constituted, do not occur. Our legislatures from their subordination to definite constitutions, are circumscribed in their powers, and obliged to act with constant reference to the sources from which they emanate. Language, however precise it may be, can never reach that perfection which shuts out all uncertainty; in the interpretation of our constitutions, a difference of opinion will arise, and ambiguous or equivocal clauses too often afford colour for opposite constructions. It would be difficult to say, what lapse of time will be necessary, to place beyond controversy, and fix with certainty, the meaning of all the parts of those charters, which are equally the rule of political conduct to our legislators, our magistrates, and our private citizens.

The law of impeachment is one which has not, as yet been of very frequent use in our country. The provisions of our different constitutions upon this subject, have not, therefore, been much tried by public argument, or judicial exposition. It is still a question, and certainly a very important one, whether under the constitution of the United States, a civil officer can be punished by impeachment, for an offence committed in his private capacity: for a crime which has no relation to his official character. In the case of Blount, three exceptions were taken to dismiss the impeachment from the cognizance of the Senate. 1st. That the defendant although a Senator, was not a civil officer, of the United States. 2dly. That although he was a Senator at the time the offences with which he was charged, were said to have been committed, yet, that he was not so when arraigned for trial, having been previously expelled. And, 3dly, That the crimes charged had no connexion with his senatorial capacity. The impeachment was dismissed on the first of these pleas. No determination was had on the last. It is therefore still open for discussion. A portion of time may not be unprofitably employed in attempting some investigation of this important question.

That a civil officer of the United States, is impeachable for crimes committed in his private capacity, I think may be shewn from considering 1st. The nature and object of this mode of prosecution. 2ndly. From the constitution itself. And 3rdly, From the mischievous consequences that would follow from an opposite doctrine.

1st. Impeachment is a mode of prosecution intended altogether for the benefit of the state. It holds out as a consequence of offence in public magistrates, the high penalty of political disqualification. The good or bad administration of a government, must ever depend upon the characters of those who are selected to administer it. It is therefore, wisely provided by our constitution, that where an officer has shewn his unfitness for a public trust, he shall be deprived of the present enjoyment of it, and, by perpetual disqualification to hold again that or any other public trust, be cut off from the power of future transgression.

The motives which concur to make it proper that a man should be displaced from office for offences strictly political, although of a different kind, are not stronger than those which call for his removal for the commission of offences in his private capacity. Under democratical governments, where political elevation generally is, and ought always to be, the reward not only of public services, but, of private worth and integrity, the propriety of removing for personal crimes, strikes us with peculiar force. In such states, a departure from private virtue, by taking away one of the original claims to office, strongly points to the justice of the removal of the officer.

The interest of the state demands from the public officer more than fidelity to his public trust. It requires in him the virtues of a man, and a careful observance of the duties of the citizen. If this be not the case, the people of a country lose a powerful incentive to moral conduct. In eminent stations, vices as well as virtues are more conspicuous, and good or bad example becomes more beneficial or pernicious. The public officer, instead of stimulating others by his own example to honorable and virtuous conduct, will, if his crimes be overlooked, become an encourager of vice, and an authority for offending against the laws. How must that state be regulated, where the people can say, look at your magistrates, see them debased by their crimes, and at the same time living in the enjoyment of your confidence, subsisting upon your bounty, and making or executing your laws? The propriety of removing a public

officer for crimes committed in his private capacity may be placed upon ground still broader. The connexion between all vice is so close, and the transition from one species of it to another so easy, that a state is in danger whenever bad men, of whatever description, get the direction of public affairs. It matters not if such men be for a time politically honest. They will soon forget their duty to their country, when they have forgottent their duty as men and as citizens. When the barrier that separates virtue from vice is overleaped, we cannot circumscribe the range of iniquity. If therefore a public officer be morally depraved, and his conduct marked by offences against the law, the state may apprehend a violation of its interests from the same hand, as soon as a favorable opportunity offers. On that account it is justifiable in providing for its security by a measure of preventive justice. Wooddeson, in his second volume, page 601, says, "all the king's subjects are impeachable in parliament." This seems not to limit this mode of prosecution to public officers, but to extend it generally to every man. —The same author says "such kinds of misdeeds however as peculiarly injure the commonwealth, by the abuse of high offices of trust, are the most proper, and have been the most usual grounds for this prosecution." This amounts to a full admission that misdeeds, other than those relating to a public trust, are punishable by impeachment, although indeed they form not so usual a ground for it. In English history, instances are frequent of such prosecutions. "A peer," says Wooddeson, "may be so accused before his peers of any crime." Sacheverel, a minister of the gospel holding a public station, was impeached and punished for defending in a sermon, unsound and dangerous political doctrines. It has been maintained in our own country, by men of political rank, and legal eminence, that, under the constitution, and according to the spirit of our government, any man, whether in office or not, is impeachable; and, that where no office is held, the punishment will operate to disqualify for public trusts, those whose conduct in relation to the state, affords proof of criminal views.\* Such an opinion receives some countenance from the consideration that, if it be not a correct one, an officer may offend, and then, by resignation, escape the dishonor of disqualification, as well as the sentence of future disqualification. As this doctrine did not, however, receive the sanction of the court to which it was addressed, it is not here insisted upon. It seems to have been had in view by the framers of the constitution of Virginia. The governor of that state is not impeachable while in office. After the expiration of the term for which he was elected, he may be impeached, and his punishment then extends to future disqualification. The nature and use of impeachments, the practice in a country where the law upon this subject has so many points of resemblance to our own, as well as the motive and end of punishment in any case, concur in pointing to the propriety of removing an officer by impeachment, for the commission of private crimes.

2. Let us next see what are the provisions of the constitution upon this subject. Before any quotations are made from it, it may be well to observe, that the executive branch was that part of it, always regarded with the most jealousy. The powers given to the President, were thought to have been too ample. The qualified right of appointment which he has, was, perhaps more than any other part, an object of censure. Such interpretations of the constitution therefore, as are calculated in any wise to weaken the exercise of this power in the President will not be objected to.—A recognition of the doctrine contended for in this essay, is calculated to produce such an effect. For, as the causes are multiplied for removing by impeachment, officers under the government, any supposed influence of the President, through the agency of his appointments, may be the more readily controuled, and the House of Representatives becomes vested with a more extensive check upon executive dependants.

The constitution provides, that the "President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors." The authorised interpretation of this clause is, that the officers marked out by it, are impeachable for any offence. Crimes and misdemeanors are terms to which the law affixes a definite meaning. There is no restriction here

to any particular kind, official or un-official; but all within the range of the criminal code, seem to be fairly included. Bribery is mentioned as having relation to a breach of public trust. Treason is also mentioned as one of these prominent acts of guilt, of which it is proper the constitution itself should take notice. But the last is an offence of which public officers and private citizens may alike be the authors, and the obligations under which the former are to refrain from it, are not stronger than those which bind the latter; for the oath of office can create no essential difference. After the specification of these two offences, follows without limitation "other high crimes and misdemeanors." It is worth observing, that the language of the constitution of the United States, upon the subject of impeachment, differs from that of several of the state constitutions, some of which were formed before, and some after it. That of our state provides, that "the Governor and all other civil officers, under the commonwealth, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office." The words *in office* he \* used, do not occur in the constitution of the United States. In the constitutions of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Georgia, the language is to the same effect with that used in the constitution of our own state. It is not conceded that this difference of expression would prevent the doctrine contended for, prevailing under those state constitutions; for other parts of them and the spirit and meaning of the whole might prevent such a conclusion. But it is sufficient to strengthen the argument, that under the constitution of the United States, no distinction was intended as to offences that were the object of impeachment. In four of the state constitutions referred to, in which that of our own state is included, there is a clause providing for the removal, otherwise than by impeachment of those officers, who cannot be affected by the executive. They may be displaced upon an address from both houses of the legislature. If the constitution of the United States contained a similar provision, an important class of officers might be conveniently gotten rid of, when their conduct should deserve it, without calling in the aid of the impeaching power. But none such being found there affords a strong reason for the enlargement of this mode of prosecution.

GRATIAN.

## NEW-YORK, Aug. 15.

The ship Little Cornelia, captain Harrison, from Rochefort for this port, captured on the 6th inst. by the British ship Leander, and ordered for Halifax, was re-caught on the 9th, by the captain, mate, and cook, and has arrived safe at New London. The recapture, from the prize master and eight seamen who were put on board, was effected without the loss or injury of an individual.

## PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.

The day on which the schooner General Green, capt. Jones, sailed from Guadaloupe the crews of the two New-York vessels lately captured by the French and carried to Point Petre, were to be marched over to Basseterre. It was apprehended that but few would be able to survive the fatigue and hardship of this march. As a pointed indignity to the Americans, they were compelled to this cruel service, while the English prisoners were transported.

## BALTIMORE, August 15.

Arrived, schooner Susanna, Bennar, 16 days from New-Providence. Sailed 1st July. Left no American vessels there. Spoke 1st August, lat. 24, long. 76, brig Romulus, captain McDonald, from New-York, for Havanna. The Susanna sailed from New-Orleans on the 28th of June. On the 13th July, at 2 o'clock in the morning, struck on Carysfort reef, 30 miles to the southward of Cape Florida, where the schooner remained till eight the next night. The Providence wreckers came to them and lightened them so much as to enable the vessel to float off; from thence they were obliged to go into New Providence, both to examine the damage they had received, and to settle with the wreckers, who charged for their trouble one half of the ship and cargo, which was awarded them by the chamber of commerce, besides charges.

The brig Joseph, Hazard, from New-Orleans, for New-York, which sailed with the Susanna, struck on the reef two days afterwards, much about the same place, and was also got off by the wreckers and carried into New-Providence.

We some days ago, received an extract of a speech, respecting the entrance to Congress, to a subsequent day.

Saw one ship two brigs and a schooner coming into the Capes after them.

The schooner Union arrived at Dominica, Gorteau, Sallyers, are in the bay. Arrived, brig March 29th of July, the b. of Baltimore, for Boston, for Alexander, ship Earle arrived 25th, after beating of 20 guns; had a

man wounded.

The brig Jane, Garope, Nickerson, and Gold of this port, after experiment into Cape. Proceeded onto the. Arrived last evening on 128 days from Boston, Ship Ann, Rhode Island, to sail 24th, of do. in 6 days. Gold, uncertain; Boston, in 2 days; Anna in 6 days; Anchored, in 12 days.

On the 11th April, spoke ship Saint Paul Baltimore to Batavia, 4th, spoke sloop G. Barbadoes. 6th, from Philadelphia to 28, long. 63, was a privateer Genet, of 14 and treated politely.

Alexandra Da  
TUESDAY,  
at  
The sloop Polly, of Cape Francois, was cast adrift, Grand Caicos, a few days; Polly, (arrived at Land, Captain Joel, arrived from Cape Francois, left Brandt, of this port.

By the arrival of captain Amsterdam, received to June 20, at 10th. The expedition was occasionally tiring and mirth. Repairs understanding ex France, occasion Duke D'Engien also rumours of a party evicted the hope of the people; but it was discontented. It was not had been manifested, in consequence troops had been made.

It is probable the mediation of the will shortly be effected. States and the Bash only remaining objects the extent of the Americans are to pay.

There is no little here, as to the issue memorial, lately set up; and the in made in the latter Capt. Crowdy, on Monday from thence on the 24th to great Britain. The movement between the 1st and 2nd of Toulon, it appears. The rumour is; but on the 20th ship Gibraltar arrived; and her that the Toulon flew out.

DISCONTENTED  
We some days ago, received an extract of a speech, respecting the entrance to Congress, to a subsequent day.

or un-official, the criminal ed. Bribery on to a breach also mention acts of guilt, stitution itself the last is an of- ficers and private hars, and the former are to ger than those the oath of of- ference. Af- two offences, other high

It is worth of the consti- upon the sub- from that of ions, some of ad some after es, that "the officers, under liable to im- manor in office." ed, do not oc- United States. New-Hampshire, Virginia, Ken- Georgia, the effect with of our own at this differ- event the doc- under those parts of them of the whole vision. But it the argument, of the United intended as to of impeachment institutions re- our own state is providing for the impeachment be affected by be displaced houses of the nation of the U- lar provision, might be con- their conduct calling in the r. But none is a strong rea- this mode of

RATIAN.

Aug. 15.

captain Harri- port, captured ship Leander, was re-cautious ate, and cook, London. The aster and eight card, was effect- vity of an indivi-

Aug. 15.

poner General Guadalupe York vessels and carried arched over to aded that but the fatigue and a pointed in- they were com- while the Eng- ed.

Aug. 15.

Bennar, 16 e. Sailed 1st vessels there- long. 76, brig- d, from New- Susanna sailed 28th of June. thence on the 24th of June. No expecta- tions where then entertained of a war with great Britain. The report of an engagement between the British and French fleets off Toulon, it appears, was without foundation. The rumour had prevailed at Cadiz; but on the 20th of June his Majesty's ship Gibraltar arrived from the Mediterranean; and her commander informed, that the Toulon fleet had never ventured out.

August 17.  
The schooner Union, Huckins, hence, arrived at Dominique. The ship Six Sisters, Gorteau, Sally, and a number of others, are in the bay.

Arrived, brig Martha and Mary, Smith, Arrived, from Barbadoes. Left there, on 23d of July, the brig William, Had- son, of Baltimore, for St. Croix, in a few days; brig Clinton, Barr, of Rhode Island, 25d; Tuff's Island in 5 or 6 days; Dolphin, Boston, for Alexandria next day. En- glish ship Earle arrived there from Liver- pool 25th, after bearing off a French priva- teer of 20 guns; had a passenger killed and 20 men wounded.

August 18.

The brig Jane, Gardner; the brig Ar- thur, Nickerson, and schooner Harmony, all of this port; after convoying the schr. experiment into Cape Francois the 19th proceeded onto the Ete.

Arrived last evening, ship Jane, Robin- son, 128 days from Batavia. Left there, on 14th April, Ship Ann, and Hope, Lang, of Rhode Island, to sail in 4 days; Resource, 20th, of do. in 6 days; John Jay, Frye, do. uncertain; Amelia, Pettyplace, Boston, in 2 days; Eliza, Jones, Philadel- phia, in 6 days; Anthony Mangin, Taylor, 22d, in 12 days.

On the 11th April, in the Straits of Sun- da, spoke ship Sam'l. Smith, Deal, from Baltimore to Batavia, out 4 months. August 4, spoke sloop George, from Norfolk, Barbadoes. 6th, schr. Sally, Long, from Philadelphia to Barbadoes. July 31, 28, long. 63, was boarded by the French privateer Genet, of 14 guns, and 104 men and treated politely.

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21.

The sloop Polly, of and for this port, from Cape Francois, was cast away on the west end of Grand Cayo, a few days before the British Polly, (arrived at Baltimore) left Turk's Head.

Captain Joel, arrived at Baltimore in 20 days from Cape Francois, left at the Cape, schr. Nancy, Band, of this port, to sail in 15 days after.

By the arrival of capt. Appleby, at Boston, from Amsterdam, verbal accounts are received to June 20, and newspapers to the 6th. The expedition against Great Britain was occasionly the subject of conversation and mirth. Reports prevailed that a misunderstanding existed between Russia and France, occasioned by the execution of the Duke D'Engien at Paris; there were also rumours of a pacific nature, which rather evinced the hopes than the knowledge of the people; but it is said they affected the markets. The Dutch were extremely discontented. It was said a spirit of revolt had been manifested at Haerlem, and that, in consequence of it, 10,000 French troops had been marched into that city.

From Dutch papers.

GENOVA, May 25.

It is probable that a peace, under the mediation of the English Consul, will shortly be effected between the American States and the Bashaw of Tripoli: as the only remaining object of dispute seems to be the extent of the tribute which the Americans are to pay the Barbary Powers.

LOWER ELBE, June 8. There is no little impatience expressed here, as to the issue of a very energetic memorial, lately sent from Paris to Petersburgh: and the impression which it has made in the latter city.

Capt. Crowdhill, who arrived at Boston on Monday from Cadiz, sailed from thence on the 24th of June. No expectations where then entertained of a war with great Britain. The report of an engagement between the British and French fleets off Toulon, it appears, was without foundation. The rumour had prevailed at Cadiz; but on the 20th of June his Majesty's ship Gibraltar arrived from the Mediterranean; and her commander informed, that the Toulon fleet had never ventured out.

## DISCONTENT IN LOUISIANA.

We some days ago laid before our readers an extract of a letter from New Orleans, respecting certain subjects which were to become the grounds of a remonstrance to Congress. Letters and papers to a subsequent date to that extract, con-

firm it in all its particulars and furnish us with the proceedings on the subject. A second meeting of the inhabitants was held on the 8th July at which J. Etienne Bore acted as president, and Mr. Robelot, as secretary. The president of the committee previously appointed to draft the remonstrance, addressed the meeting in a speech of some length, exciting his hearers to unanimity, in the measures they were pursuing. Several Resolutions were then adopted, one authorising a committee to distribute the remonstrance throughout the country, and to obtain to it the names of all the inhabitants friendly to its object; another calling on the subscribers for a voluntary contribution to defray the expenses of the deputies who were to bear the representation to Congress.

A ballot also took place for the most suitable characters for this mission; upon which it appeared, that M. Derbigay had 111 votes, M. Destrebar 103, and M. Saure, 67, and were accordingly declared elected.

The committee of remonstrance again addressed the meeting.

This address consisted principally of a sketch of the duties expected to be performed by the deputies. It begins by saying, "on the issue of their embassy depends principally the future destiny of our country"; and then observes, "not that we expect that your committee will be admitted into the august presence of congress to plead the cause of their fellow citizens; for this we cannot pretend to hope. But in the particular circles where they will find members of the legislature, they will have to answer questions, to discuss their rights, and to prove that they are legitimate." Hence they infer the necessity of the deputies being men of talents, and possessing extensive political information. They should, also, it is observed, be men without affectation or presumption; "for" says the committee, "remember that they are to appear in the presence of the First magistrate of America, an illustrious sage, a philosopher, a legislator, a distinguished statesman, who will judge agreeably to strict policy, and whose modesty would be wounded, and not flattered by the appearance of shew or arrogance."

Such is the nature of the proceedings of Mr. Jefferson's newly adopted brethren. It does not appear that many of the Americans of New-Orleans either join in, or approve them. As far as the publications go, the measure has originated, and is supported exclusively by Frenchmen. What will be the issue of the remonstrance, cannot now be conjectured. This however must be evident to every man's senses, that unless Mr. Jefferson acts on this occasion, with more than his ordinary prudence and firmness, he will be precipitated into a labyrinth of difficulties, ruinous to himself, and highly injurious to the country.

An article of some interest will be found below, from the New-Orleans Union. Many people think it very strange, that Mr. Livingston, against whom there exists a judgment for one hundred thousand dollars of public money, should be permitted to go at large without molestation, and even to busy himself in fomenting discontents and exciting seditions proceeding against the very government, upon the spoils of which he has been so effectually fatened. Thereby hangs a tale--Perhaps it will never be proved that the same Mr. Livingston has in his possession a certain letter, which Mr. Jefferson will never induce him to publish, by being over importunate with him about public money. The time may come when we may speak more intelligibly upon this subject. For the present, *verbum sat sapi- enti.*

## From the New Orleans Union.

We understand that on Sunday last, a patriotic meeting of French Citizens was held, to take into consideration the situation of this province. The memorial was presented to the assembly, destined hereafter, to be forwarded to Congress, complaining of innumerable grievances, and boldly and magnanimously asserting the right of the territory to be immediately incorporated into the Union as an independent state. Upon this measure we shall forbear, at present, to make any comments. The memorial has not as yet been made public, nor has it been in our power to obtain the most accurate knowledge of its contents. We shall wait therefore with patience until the committee appointed to obtain subscribers to this new bill of rights, framed by citizen Livingston, & I supported by citizens Bore, Tupper, and others, shall deign to submit it to public inspection. At present we shall be content to appeal to the sober good sense of men of all descriptions, to request them to consider and reflect what are the objects, and what will be the

inevitable effect of this measure--a measure which we cannot hesitate to pronounce inconsiderate and premature, fraught with pernicious consequences, calculated--eminently calculated, to disturb the harmony and tranquility which have hitherto been our pride as well as our security. That the people of Louisiana have a right to remonstrate congress on the subject of any real grievance no man can deny who merits to be the citizen of a free country; but in all cases of popular remonstrances the quo anima is a matter of very serious consideration. In the case of Mr. Livingston's memorial it becomes a question of no little curiosity to determine what are the claims which the people, the very people who have become the subscribers to it, really wish that the government of the United States should grant. To say that Louisiana is capable of forming a state at the present moment, according to the Constitution of the United States, is saying more, I believe than even M. Bore could prove. As this great question is however determined, and since we are told that it is a truth unquestionable, that we have the right not in future, but at present, and that congress have violated the treaty of cession, in not having given us before this the exercise of that right, viz. of framing a constitution of government for ourselves and becoming an independent state of the American Union, we may certainly be permitted to enquire how, and in what manner, is this state to be formed? What is to be the extent of its territory? Where is to be the seat of its government; and what will be the annual acceſſe of its establishment? If these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered, we must conclude that the authors of this memorial complain of grievances which they themselves must be conscious do not exist, and demand rights which if congress were at this moment to grant, they would not except. In other words we must look for the motives of these sudden patriots, and determine for ourselves whether they are not hazarding the happiness and prosperity of this country, for the gratification of their own private views and individual ambition.

Translated from the *Louisiana Moniteur*.  
NEW ORLEANS, July 7.

his majesty, that if Louisiana contains in its bosom a few perfidious and ungrateful beings, by far the greatest proportion of its inhabitants is composed of men, upright, sensible, grateful, and in a word, worthy, by their attachment to his august person, of the numerous benefits which they have received at his hands.

We are, with respect, Sir,  
Your most humble, and most  
Obedient servants.

(Here follow the signatures.)  
Certified conformable to the original.  
Marguis De Casa Calvo.

For Freight or Charter;  
To EUROPE or the WEST INDIES,

The fine, fast sailing  
Brig RACHEL,  
JOHN GUTHRIE, Master:  
Burthen 1200 lbs. in complete order for tea.

Apply to M'Clean and Winterberry.

Aug. 21.

For Freight or Charter,  
To the WEST-INDIES,

The Schooner  
SPARROW,  
GEORGE COLEMAN, Master:  
Further from 7 to 800 lbs. Apply to the master  
on board, or to  
Marsteller and Young.

Aug. 21.  
LIFE  
Of General Washington.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Life of General Washington are respectfully informed, that the First VOLUME is ready for delivery at the store of

JAMES KENNEDY, Sen.  
King Street:

FIVE DOLLARS are to be paid by each subscriber on delivery—that is, One Dollar for the binding of this in calf, gilt; and Four Dollars in advance for the Second Volume, agreeable to the terms of subscription.

Aug. 21.

Valuable Real Property and  
Household Furniture,  
FOR SALE.

I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday the 29th day of September next, the

HOUSE

and Improvements, at present occupied by my family, with the whole of the lot on which the said House stands, containing two acres, bounded on the West by Washington street, and on the North by Oronoko street. This property is in a very handsome part of the town, and will answer both for a town and country house. Part of the lot is occupied as a garden, which is extensive and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,  
My Household and Kitchen Furniture—coaching of tables, chairs, beds, dining, bedsteads, book case, a quantity of books, bursa, chests of drawers, &c. &c.

This property will positively be sold on that day for what it will bring, to satisfy a debt claimed from me by William Hepburn.

John Dundas.

Aug. 21.

LEONARD-TOWN  
JOCKEY CLUB RACES:

ON the third Monday in October next, a purse of Forty Guineas will be run for over the Leonard town course the four mile heats, and on Wednesday the following day a purse of Twenty Guineas will be run for over the same course the two mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the said Club.

Enoch L. Millard, Sec'y  
Leonard-town, Aug. 21.

Aug. 21.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Charles County, State of Maryland, near Bryantown, a negro man named BAP, about twenty years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, stout, well made fellow, has a pleasing countenance when spoken to, a broad round dark face with small eyes, a hole in each ear, stout thick feet with a large toe upon the top of one of them, his toes turn very much out. Had on and took with him an old pair of hankie pants, an oxbow shirt, an old negro cotton jacket, a short blue coat turned up with ribs, a pair of striped cotton stockings, a pair of old blue coating trowsers, and a felt hat half worn when he left home, but having taken with him clothes of various kinds, he may have changed them. He is supposed to have made for Alexandria or the Federal City. Any person apprehending said negro and lodge him in any jail, that I get him again shall be entitled to the above reward, or if brought home, in addition to the above reward, all reasonable expenses will be paid.

Masters of vessels and others are forewarned against harboring or carrying him off at their peril.

Robert Hagan.

Aug. 21.

### Notice.

Those who have claims against the estate of Captain JOHN HARPER, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly proved, to either of the subscribers; and all those indebted to his estate are required to pay the same to Mary Harper.

Mary Harper, Executrix.  
Wm. Herbert,  
Sam. Craig,  
John Dunlap,  
Wm. Hartshorne,

Ex'trs.

July 21.

ROBERT & JOHN GRAY  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
A large supply of Dr. Stoughton's  
GENUINE BITTERS,

THE happy effects, and superior efficacy of these bitters, can be testified by hundreds in Alexandria and its neighbourhood, during the preceding sickness last summer. We believe that every person, who then persevered in regularly taking them, resisted the attacks of the fever. They brace the constitution, create appetite, assist digestion, and relieve the cholic; in short, in all complaints of the stomach and bowels they have been proved to be eminently efficacious. Hence, they resist malignant fevers, and are a preventive to the ague. A course of these bitters, begun now, may prove highly beneficial, as they will gradually prepare the system to undergo the danger of a sickly summer.

There are many counterfeits. Purchasers will please to observe that the genuine Stoughton's Bitters are sealed with the first letter of the Doctor's surname, and full directions pasted on each bottle. Tavern keepers and liquor stores, will find it to their advantage to use them, as from superior strength alone they may be considered to cost no more than the trash so often imposed upon them. They are also sold by Rapine, Conrad and Co. Capitol Hill, City of Washington; Mr. March, George Town, and Mr. A. Buck, Frederickburg. Also just received,

### ESSENCE or SPRUCE.

Bear made with this article, is well known to be the most wholesome and least expensive mixed beverage for the summer season.

### Burr Mill Stone Manufactory.

BENJAMIN BROWN,  
Formerly of the firm of M'Pherson and Brown,  
Baltimore,

Respectfully informs the public that he has established a Manufactory of Burr Mill Stones, in St. Patrick street, between King and Cameron streets, near Davey's, Alexandria, and solicits a share of patronage: He flattens himself his work will be found equal, if not superior, to any executed in this place, as will appear by a certificate from Jonathan and John Elliott, which will be shewn on application at the Manufactory.

Now or hand a number of  
First Quality STONES,  
ready made from 4 feet 2 inches to 5 feet 3.

Also,  
A LARGE SUPPLY OF  
FRESH BURR BLOCKS.

Jun. 6. 2wz3m

### Valuable Property for Sale.

On the 6th day of September next, the dwelling house of the late Captain John Hedges, deceased, on Chappawamis, near Danfrie, will be sold on a credit of twelve months, at public sale, to the highest bidder, two tracts of

LAND,  
situate in Prince William county; containing about twelve hundred acres, of good quality, well timbered and improved, with a large proportion of it low grounds suitable for meadow.

ALSO,  
About twenty five likely Slaves, and all the other personal property of the estate of the said Hedges.

Bonds and approved security, together with a mortgage on the land, will be required of the purchasers.

The land will be sold in large or small quantities, as may be most likely to produce the best price.

Isham E. Hedges,  
Seth Botts,

Ex'trs.

July 21.

JUST RECEIVED,  
And for Sale by the Subscribers,

100 pieces brown Russia Sheetings,  
50 do. white do.  
100 do. broad Diapers,  
125 do. narrow do.  
71 do. broad Russia Linens,  
100 bolts Russia Duck,  
50 do. Raven's do.  
2000 pieces Nairkeens,  
10 chests fresh Hyson Tea,  
2 tons Cordage assorted.

John G. Ladd.  
Augt 3.

TO HIRE,  
An excellent House Servant  
and his wife. Ex'tre of  
JOSHUA RIDDLE.

Augt 9.

### Edward Hackley & Wm. Ramsay.

HAVING THIS DAY  
Entered into partnership under the firm of Hackley and Ramsay, offer for sale at their store, corner of King and Pitt Streets, near the Washington Tavern, a general assortment of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Groceries, &c.

Warranted Genuine, viz:

London particular Madeira,  
in pipes and half do.

Lisbon,  
Cointreau and  
Malaga

Port of an excellent quality in bottles,  
Medoc Claret, in cases of two doz.

Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugars,  
Syrup and Molasses,

London-bottled Porter,

Jamaica and Antigua Rum,

Holland and Country Gin,

Cognac and Barcelona Brandy,

White Wine Vinegar,

Philadelphia and Albany Chocolate,

Fig Blue, Madder, Coppers, Brimstone,

Salt Petre and Allum,

English and Country Gunpowder,

Shot, assorted,

Georgia Cotton,

Imperial,

Hyson Chulang,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

and

Souchong, assorted

Bast Green Coffee,

Spices of every kind,

Durham and Dixon's Mustard,

Leicester's Stuff,

Spanish Segars of a good quality,

Basket Salt for table use,

Pipes in boxes,

Wrapping Paper,

Bell Sallad Oil,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Olives,

Soal Leather,

Demijohns,

Rice and Barley, &c. &c.

June 4.

### WILLIAM RAMSAY

BEING anxious to close his former business, requests all those who are indebted to him to settle their accounts as early as possible, and those who have claims against him will please present them for adjustment.

### TO RENT,

The Dwelling House and Store in Prince Street one door east of the house occupied Dr. E. C. Dick, they are both in good repair. Possession may be had immediately. Apply as above.

June 4. d6ceo

### Notice.

The Firm of LIBBY, CARNE & SLADE, commonly known by the name of CARNE and SLADE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent and in perfect good harmony: in future the business will be carried on by

LIBBY and CARNE,

at their old store in Fairfax street, and by

CHARLES SLADE,

on Prince street, between Rackets and Newton's corner and P. Wanton's store. They take this opportunity of making their grateful acknowledgments to the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement they have experienced since they have been in this country, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors, so long as they shall be thought to merit them. In addition to their spring importation they have lately received a quantity of

Crowley Steel and Shot,

and for the season their assortment is good. They expect this Fall a very general assortment of HARDWARE at both houses.

Those to whom they are indebted will be pleased to present their accounts for settlement, and those who are indebted to them will please make payment to them at either house, with all convenient speed, as they are anxious to have their accounts closed as soon as possible. Those whose debts have been long standing will not, we hope, expect any further indulgence, otherwise they shall be obliged to have recourse to such measures as they would wish to avoid.

August 3. (4) d3ceo

### Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Woman competent to the household business of a small family. As considerable trust will necessarily be reposed in her, liberal wages will be given to one of good character, and none else need apply.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 16. d

### To Rent,

A handsome three story BRICK

HOUSE, in complete repair.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 11. 3ceo

### To Rent,

And possession given immediately, a comfort-

able DWELLING HOUSE, situated in a plea-

sant part of the town. For particulars enquire of

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

July 27. d

### Robert and John Gray

Have just received,

A SUPPLY of Super Royal,

Royal,

Medium,

Demy,

Folio and

Quarto Post

And Foolscap

WRITING  
PAPER.

July 18.

### JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

1000 lbs. excellent Rhode Island

CHEESE,

Fresh Tamarinds, and an assortment of Chais

Ware.

A. WILLIS.

July 30.

### LATELY PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,

THE HISTORY OF THE WARS,

Which arose out of the French Revolution;

which is prefixed a Review of the

Causes of that Event.

By Alexander Stephens, Esq.

Of the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple.

Two Vols. Octavo.

Price to subscribers 3 dols. N. B. After

the 20th of this month the price will be raised

to 6 dols.

Just received,

The fifth volume of Select Plays. Subscribers

will please to send for their copies.

July 14.

### Improved Arable Lands

TO LET.

THE subscriber is willing to lease, for a term of years, about 1300 acres of arable land, part of the Mount Vernon estate.

The UNION FARM tract contains about 900 acres, and will be divided into three tene-

ments, each of which will be accommodated with a dwelling house, quarters, and sufficient barn room.

The meadow, containing 60 or 70 acres

will be divided into three equal parts, one of

which to be added to each tenement.

MUDY HOLE FARM contains about 450

acres, is divided into six fields, has on it two

dwelling houses, quarters a barn and corn house,

and will be let to one person or divided into two

tene- ments, as may be most suitable.

Possession to be given as soon as the growing

crops are removed, with liberty to the tenants to

seed in the autumn. For terms apply to the sub-

scriber, or in his absence to Nathaniel C. Hunter,

manager on the estate. The above farms are

from 7 to 9 miles from Alexandria.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount Vernon, May 25. 2wz3w. law

### For Sale,

High proof French Brandy.

Cherry do. made of the same for family use.

Stoughton's genuine Cordial Bitters, in boxes

of a doz. each, as imported.

Loaf Sugar, Mushroom Ketchup.

Essence of Spruce, with Directions for mak-

ing it into Beer.

An excellent English F wling Piece, in a ma-

hogany case, Powder Horn, Shot Belt, &c.

complete.